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ABSTRACT

A broad overview of the military allied health educational system and specific information on individual courses are presented. A listing of the military allied health educational programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation and a job description for each of the 24 accredited occupational areas are included. A chart correlates civilian and military allied health education occupations by occupational functions. (SW)

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COMPENDIUM OF MILITARY ALLIED HEALTH EDUCATION

ARMY/NAVY/AIR FORCE
Allied Health Education Programs
Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation
American Medical Association

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The efforts of the members of the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation's (CAHEA's) national Task Force on Military Allied Health Education (See Task Force History and Background—Ed.) in providing the editor with necessary information is gratefully acknowledged, with special thanks to Air Force Col. James F. Wittmer, Task Force Chairman.

Introduction

The *Compendium of Military Allied Health Education* provides a broad overview of the military allied health educational system, with specific information on individual courses offered. A listing of the military allied health educational programs accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA), and a job description for each of the twenty-four accredited occupational areas, is included. The *Compendium* is designed for use by military personnel, recruiters, vocational counselors, students, educators, government agency personnel, and others interested in allied health education.

Single copies of the *Compendium*, published by the Department of Allied Health Evaluation of the American Medical Association (535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60610) are available free of charge from the AMA, Order No. AH-42, PO Box 821, Monroe, WI 53566.

This is the fourth edition of the *Compendium* published by the AMA. Corrections and additions are welcome for future editions. All inquiries should be directed to the Editor, Department of Allied Health Evaluation, AMA.

For further information about the accreditation process for civilian allied health educational programs, the Department publishes the *Allied Health Education Directory*. This most useful 500 page annual publication provides statistical information for each of the 24 accredited allied health occupations, and offers a complete listing of CAHEA accredited programs alphabetized by state and city and listed both by sponsoring institution and specialty. Copies of the 7th edition are available for \$10 from AMA, PO Box 821, Monroe, WI 53566, OP-393.

I Task Force History and Background

The American Medical Association has been involved in the accreditation of educational programs for allied health occupations—those occupations which operate as part of the health care team in providing services to patients—since 1933. Presently the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) cooperates with 33 national allied health organizations and medical specialty societies to accredit nearly 3,000 allied health educational programs in twenty-four occupations.

The military services represent a major educator of allied health manpower, enrolling approximately 45,500 enlisted students in allied health educational programs every year. (For a listing of programs which are accredited by CAHEA, see chapter III.) Military allied health students are trained at several major centers throughout the country. More than 10 million Americans receive health care services provided by graduates of military allied health training programs.

The need for a closer interrelation between the military and civilian sectors if future demands for health care services are to be met was brought to the AMA's attention at a conference with military representatives in 1970. The AMA responded to this perceived need by establishing a Task Force on Military Allied Health Education. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment requested the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to appoint two representatives each to serve on the Task Force. The Task Force, which has met biannually with CAHEA since its formation, has facilitated communications between committees responsible for reviewing programs for accreditation and the military educational system of the Department of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. One objective of the Task Force is providing liaison support in the accreditation of military allied health educational programs.

The Task Force works to resolve problems of immediate concern, draft policy statements, and advise the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation on areas of continuing change and concern. Some of these areas, originally identified by the Task Force in 1971, are described below.

Common Language: The terminology used to describe allied health occupations varies, compounding problems in communication and in identifying similar occupations in civilian and military health care. For example, civilian and military job titles may be expressed in different terms. Thus, while many of the same patient care services may be provided in military as well as in civilian hospitals, the occupational titles of personnel providing the services may differ. Furthermore, a number used to designate a military occupation specialty may cover an occupational area, and should not necessarily be limited to specific discrete civilian allied health occupational titles.

Accreditation: Some military allied health education programs are accredited, others, which may qualify, are not. Representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force review educational programs accredited by CAHEA and identify those military programs which most closely resemble the civilian health occupation. In turn, CAHEA does all it can to expedite the review process leading to accreditation for these programs.

Comparability of Curricula: Training methods, of necessity, vary in military allied health educational programs. To meet its manpower requirements, the military must train allied health personnel as quickly and efficiently as possible, emphasizing attainment of a core level of competency. Although the hours, days and weeks of instruction may be scheduled differently in civilian and military educational programs, the total time spent in instruction and learning may be the same in both military and civilian programs. Therefore, in determining equivalency between military and civilian allied health education, emphasis should be placed on academic and clinical competency rather than on length of curricula.

In order to facilitate the accreditation process, the commonalities of the military and civilian allied health programs should be identified as much as possible.

Registration and Certification: Many allied health professionals must be registered and certified to obtain employment in their respective occupations. If the civilian health care system is to utilize military trained allied health personnel, former servicemen must be able to qualify for the appropriate examinations necessary for registration and certification. Frequently, graduation from a CAHEA accredited program is required to qualify for these examinations. Once registration or certification is obtained, the serviceman's qualification for the civilian health care delivery system should be more readily recognized should he separate from the service.

Interorganizational Liaison: There should be a free interchange of information on allied health education between the military and civilian allied health agencies. Each should be aware of responsible contact sources and should continually strive to improve communications.

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Table 1—Comparison of Civilian and Military Allied Health Occupations

The chart provided on this and the following pages is an attempt to correlate civilian and military allied health education occupations by occupational functions. The correlation does not and should not be interpreted as implying interchangeability of training or level of function and competency. Comparisons are based upon significant similarities of training and function, but the civilian and military programs each have characteristics not necessarily shared with the other. Occupations are listed alphabetically. Occupations for which educational programs are accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation are listed in capital letters.

ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATION	MILITARY OCCUPATIONS AND/OR SERVICE DESIGNATION		
	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	U.S. Air Force
ASSISTANT TO THE PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN	Physician's Assistant, <i>Designation: SSI-011A</i>	Physician's Assistant- Warrant Officer <i>Designation: NOBC-0099</i>	Physician's Assistant (Commissioned) <i>Designation: 9286</i>
CYTOTECHNOLOGIST	Medical Laboratory Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-92B20U2 thru 92B40U2</i>	Cytology Technician, Basic <i>Designation: HM-8504</i> Cytotechnologist <i>Designation: HM-8505</i>	Cytotechnology Specialist <i>Designation: 90432/90472</i>
Dermatology Assistant	Dermatology Specialist (Medical Specialist) (Plus Course HM-8495 or B-300-0029) <i>Designation: MOS-91B10D2 thru 91B30D2</i>	Dermatology Technician <i>Designation: HM-8495</i>	Allergy/Immunology Specialist/Technician <i>Designation: 91234/91274</i>

**Electrocardiograph
Technician (ECG/EKG
Technician)**

Cardiac Specialist
Designation: MOS-91N10 thru
91N30

Cardiac Catheterization Specialist
(Cardiac Specialist)
(Plus Course B-300-0018)
Designation: 91N20Y6 thru
91N40Y6

**ELECTROENCEPHALO-
GRAPHIC TECHNICIAN/
TECHNOLOGIST**

Electroencephalograph Operator
Designation: MOS-91B20T6,
91B30T6

Electroencephalography
Technician
Designation: HM-8454

Neurology Technician
Designation: 90932/90972

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL
TECHNICIAN-
PARAMEDIC**

Medical Specialist (Plus
Emergency Medical Technician
Course)
Designation: MOS-91B10 thru
91B40

Special Forces Aidman
Designation: MOS-91B1S thru
91B4S

Hospital Corpsman—Class A
Designation: HM-0000

Advanced Hospital Corpsman
Designation: HM-8425

Field Medical Service Technician
Designation: HM-8404

Medical Services Specialist
Designation: 90250/90270

Aeromedical Specialist Technician
Designation: 90150/92070

HISTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN

Medical Laboratory Specialist
Designation: MOS-92B30 thru
92B50

Histology Technician, Basic
Designation: HM-8502

Histology Technician, Advanced
Designation: HM-8503

Histopathology Specialist
Designation: 90431/90471

ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATION	MILITARY OCCUPATIONS AND/OR SERVICE DESIGNATION		
	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	U.S. Air Force
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	Practical Nurse <i>Designation: MOS-91C1T, 91C2T</i>	Hospital Corpsman <i>Designation: HM-0000</i>	Medical Service Technician <i>Designation: 90270 (Voc. Nurse)</i>
	Patient Care Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91C10 thru 91C20</i>		
	Practical Nurse <i>Designation: MOS-91C30 thru 91C50</i>		
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	Medical Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91B10 thru 91B50</i>	Advanced Hospital Corpsman <i>Designation: HM-8425</i>	Medical Services Specialist/Technician <i>Designation: 90250/90270</i>
Medical Equipment Repair	Biomedical Equipment Repairer <i>Designation: MOS-35G10, 35G20</i>		
	Biomedical Electronic Equipment Repairer <i>Designation: MOS-35S10 thru 35S30</i>		
	Biomedical X-Ray Equipment Repairer <i>Designation: MOS-35T10 thru 35T30</i>		
	Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Chief <i>Designation: MOS-35U40, 35U50</i>		

Medical Illustrator

Medical Illustrator
Designation: 23171A

**MEDICAL LABORATORY
TECHNICIAN
(Certificate)**

Medical Laboratory Specialist
(Basic)
Designation: MOS-92B10, 92B20

Laboratory Technician (Basic)
Designation: HM-8501

Medical Laboratory Specialist
Designation: 90450

**MEDICAL LABORATORY
TECHNICIAN (Associate
Degree)**

Medical Laboratory Specialist
(Advanced)
*Designation: MOS-92B30 thru
92B50*

Medical Laboratory Technician
Designation: HM-8506

Medical Laboratory
Specialist/Technician
Designation: 90450

Medical Photographer

Medical Photography Technician
Designation: HM-8472

Medical Photographer
Designation: 23270A

**MEDICAL RECORD
ADMINISTRATOR**

Patient Administration NCO
Designation: MOS-71G30, 71G40

Medical Administration
Specialist/Supervisor
Designation: 90650/90670

**MEDICAL RECORD
TECHNICIAN**

Patient Administration Specialist
Designation: MOS-71G10, 71G20

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Medical Laboratory Specialist
*Designation: MOS-92B30 thru
92B50*

Medical Technologist
(Commissioned)
Designation: NOBC-0850

Medical Laboratory Specialist
*Designation: 90450**

Clinical Laboratory Officer
(Commissioned)
Designation: MOS-68F00

Medical Technologist
Designation: HM-8507

ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATION	MILITARY OCCUPATIONS AND/OR SERVICE DESIGNATION		
	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	U.S. Air Force
NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIST	Nuclear Medicine Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91W20 thru 91W40</i>	Clinical Nuclear Medicine Technician <i>Designation: HM-8416</i>	Nuclear Medicine Technician <i>Designation: 90970</i>
Nurse's Aide	Medical Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91B10 thru 91B30</i>	Hospital Corpsman <i>Designation: HM-0000</i>	Medical Service Specialist <i>Designation: 90250</i>
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	Occupational Therapist (Commissioned) <i>Designation: SSI-65A</i>	Occupational Therapist (Commissioned) <i>Designation: NOBC-0855</i>	Occupational Therapy (Commissioned) <i>Designation: 9226</i>
Occupational Therapy Assistant	Occupational Therapy Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91L10 thru 91L40</i>	Physical & Occupational Therapy Technician <i>Designation: HM-8466</i>	Occupational Therapy Specialist <i>Designation: 91351/91331/91231/91251</i>
OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL ASSISTANT	Eye Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91Y10 thru 91Y40</i>	Optician Technician <i>Designation: HM-8463</i>	Ophthalmology Surgical Technician <i>Designation: 91270</i>
	Optical Laboratory Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-42E10 thru 42E50</i>	Ocular Technician Level I & Level II <i>Designation: HM-8444, 8445</i>	Optometry Specialist <i>Designation: 91255/91275/91235/91233</i>
Orthopaedic Physician's Assistant	Orthopaedic Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91H10 thru 91H40</i>	Orthopaedic Cast Room Technician <i>Designation: HM-8489</i>	Orthopaedic Clinic Technician <i>Designation: 91233/91273</i>

	Orthotic Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-42C10 thru 42C40</i>		
Otolaryngology Assistant	ENT Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91U10 thru 91U40</i>	Otolaryngology Technician <i>Designation: HM-8446</i>	Otorhinolaryngology Surgical Technician <i>Designation: 91231/91271</i>
Pharmacist's Assistant	Pharmacy Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91Q10 thru 91Q40</i>	Pharmacy Technician <i>Designation: HM-8482</i>	Pharmacy Specialist <i>Designation: 90550</i> Pharmacy Technician <i>Designation: 90570</i>
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	Physical Therapist (Commissioned) <i>Designation: SSI-65B</i>	Physical Therapist (Commissioned) <i>Designation: NOBC-0873</i>	Physical Therapist (Commissioned) <i>Designation: 9236</i>
Physical Therapy Assistant	Physical Therapy Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91J10 thru 91J40</i>	Physical & Occupational Therapy Technician <i>Designation: HM-8466</i>	Physical Therapy Specialist/Technician <i>Designation: 91350/91370</i>
RADIOGRAPHER	X-Ray Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91P10 thru 91P40</i>	X-ray Technician <i>Designation: HM-8452</i>	Radiologic Specialist <i>Designation: 90350</i>
RESPIRATORY THERAPIST			

ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATION	MILITARY OCCUPATIONS AND/OR SERVICE DESIGNATION		
	U.S. Army	U.S. Navy	U.S. Air Force
RESPIRATORY THERAPY TECHNICIAN	Respiratory Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91V10 thru 91V40</i>	Cardiopulmonary Technician <i>Designation: HM-8408</i>	Cardiopulmonary Laboratory Technician <i>Designation: 91670</i>
SPECIALIST IN BLOOD BANK TECHNOLOGY	Medical Laboratory Specialist (Plus additional OJT) <i>Designation: MOS-92B10M4 thru 92B50M4</i>		Medical Laboratory Specialist <i>Designation: 90450</i>
	Clinical Laboratory Officer (Commissioned) <i>Designation: MOS-68F008T</i>		
SURGICAL TECHNOLOGIST	Operating Room Specialist <i>Designation: MOS-91D10 thru 91D40</i>	Operating Room Technician <i>Designation: HM-8483</i>	Operating Room Specialist <i>Designation: 90252</i>
Urologic Physician's Assistant		Urological Technician <i>Designation: HM-8486</i>	Urology Surgical Technician <i>Designation: 91232/91272</i>

*NOTE: The number 90450 is a service designation for an occupational area and does not relate to a specific, discrete civilian occupational title.

II Occupational Areas Accredited by CAHEA

Educational programs for the following twenty-four occupations are accredited by the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA). Military allied health educational programs which are accredited by CAHEA are listed in Chapter III.

Occupational titles sometimes differ between civilian and military sectors. The titles given are those recognized by the national allied health organizations and medical specialty societies cooperating with CAHEA in the accreditation effort. Corresponding military titles are given in Table 1, Comparison of Civilian and Military Allied Health Occupations.

The Assistant to the Primary Care Physician

The assistant to the primary care physician is qualified by clinical didactic instruction and practice to provide patient services under the supervision of a physician. The assistant may provide personal health services to patients of the physician in a wide variety of medical care settings. The functions of primary care physicians are interdisciplinary, involving medicine, surgery, pediatrics, mental health and obstetrics.

Job Description: Assistants are involved in helping the physician provide a variety of personal health services in a variety of settings such as the physician's office, hospitals, extended care facilities, and nursing homes. These services include, but are not limited to: 1) receiving patients, obtaining case histories, performing an appropriate physical examination, and presenting meaningful data to the physician; 2) performing or assisting in laboratory procedures and related studies in the practice setting; 3) giving injections and immunizations; 4) suturing and caring for wounds; 5) providing patient counseling services; 6) referring patients to other services; 7) responding to emergency situations which arise in the physician's absence within the assistant's range of skills and experience.

The ultimate role of assistants and their functions vary with their individual capabilities and the specific needs of the employing physician, the practice setting in which assistants work, and the community in which they live. The high degree of responsibility assistants may assume requires that, at the conclusion of their formal education, they possess the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to provide those services appropriate to the primary care setting.

Cytotechnologist

The cytotechnologist is a trained medical laboratory technologist specializing in cell diseases who works with pathologists. The occupation requires a strong interest in biologic sciences and an ability to concentrate for extended periods of time. Most cytotechnologists work in hospitals or private laboratories. Some prefer teaching or research to diagnostic work, but there are many opportunities for the well-trained student.

Job Description: The main responsibility is to detect evidence of cell disease by microscopic study of cell examples. These cellular samples are obtained from various sites, such as the female reproductive tract, the oral cavity and any body cavity shedding cells. The cytotechnologist then prepares the cellular samples by special staining techniques. Using the microscope, the cytotechnologist is able to detect minute abnormalities of the cell which may be the warning signs of cancer. It is through the findings of the cytotechnologist that the physician is frequently able to diagnose cancer long before it could be detected by other methods. Diseases involving hormonal abnormalities may also be detected by cytologic methods.

Electroencephalographic Technician

Electroencephalography (EEG) is the scientific field devoted to recording and studying electrical activity of the brain. The technician or technologist operates an instrument called an electroencephalograph. This requires fundamental understanding of the equipment being used and ability to recognize normal and abnormal brain activity. The personal qualities are an inquiring mind, tact, and patience to deal with unusual situations. Manual dexterity and the ability to work with visual concepts are equally desirable. Job opportunities in EEG are excellent. In some places, the more adventuresome and talented technologists are used as part of a highly specialized neurosurgical team.

Job Description: The function of EEG technicians are to secure interpretable records under the competent supervision of either the electroencephalographer or the technologist in charge. Their duties will include the preparation of the patient for recording, simplified history taking, proper application of the electrodes at predetermined locations on the patient's scalp, and checking electrode function. They

must also be able to recognize and correct common artifacts during the recording, be certain that the electroencephalograph is functioning properly, and have a basic understanding of medical emergencies in the laboratory.

Electroencephalographic Technologist

Job Description: EEG technologists' basic function, in collaboration with the electroencephalographer, is also to provide for the recording of interpretable records from patients. However, their duties entail the supervision of EEG technicians. In addition, the technologist must be skilled in the following functions: patient handling, briefing the patient, history taking and abstracting, the application of proper recording electrodes, and the understanding of the optimal use of EEG equipment. They must also be capable of applying the EEG technique to a specific patient's problem, recognizing, correcting, or identifying artifacts which are manifested during the recording, managing medical emergencies in the laboratory, correcting instrumental faults, debriefing the patient, and writing a descriptive report of the recording for use of the electroencephalographer. Their responsibilities may also entail laboratory management.

Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic

The emergency medical technician-paramedic is qualified by an educational program of clinical didactic and practice instruction, and a field internship in advanced emergency care and services. The EMT-Paramedic's responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the recognition, assessment, and management of medical emergencies under the direction of a physician. Competency, knowledge, awareness of one's abilities and limitations, the ability to relate to people, and a capacity for calm and reasoned judgment while under stress are essential attributes of the EMT-Paramedic.

Job Description: The EMT-Paramedic primarily provides pre-hospital emergency care to acutely ill or injured patients by ambulance service and mobile advanced life support units under medical command authority, and secondarily, in other appropriate settings which are under physician control.

Histologic Technician

The crucial significance of laboratory tests in detecting, diagnosing, and treating diseases is recognized and accepted. Physicians (usually pathologists) and other scientists specializing in the biological sciences or related clinical areas such as chemistry work in partnership with medical laboratory workers. Through their joint efforts, blood, tissues and fluids from humans (and sometimes animals) are analyzed. Modern electronic instruments, automatic analyzers, microscopes and other precision instruments are utilized daily in the conduct of laboratory procedures.

Treatment that might mean life or death may be based on test results. Medical laboratory workers must be precise, dependable and responsible if the results of tests are to be accurate and acceptable. Delicate equipment and instruments require adeptness in using the hands. Normal vision and ability to distinguish between fine shades of color are necessary qualities in some areas as cytotechnology.

The histologic technician's main responsibility in the clinical laboratory centers about the preparation of sections of body tissue for examination by a pathologist. This includes the preparation of tissue specimens of human and animal origin for diagnostic, research, or teaching purposes. Tissue sections prepared by the histologist for a variety of disease entities enables the pathologist to diagnose body dysfunction and malignancy.

Job Description: Processes sections of body tissue by fixation, dehydration, embedding, sectioning, decalcification, microincineration, mounting, and routine and special staining.

Medical Assistant

More medical assistants are employed by practicing physicians than any other type of allied health personnel. Medical assistants when prepared through completion of accredited educational programs, perform a wide variety of both administrative and clinical tasks. They are the specially trained generalists who assist the physician primarily in the office setting. Some medical specialties, namely pediatrics and ophthalmology, have found it most advantageous to develop educational programs to prepare medical assistants to be particularly useful to them in their specialty practices. These groups have collaborated with the American Association of Medical Assistants in preparing *Essentials* for the Medical Assistant in Pediatrics and for the Ophthalmic Medical Assistant.

Medical assistants are usually employed in physician's offices where they perform a variety of administrative and clinical tasks to facilitate the work of the physician. With the increased demands upon members of the medical profession, physicians are turning to trained medical assistants for help in administering their offices and performing diagnostic and laboratory duties. All assistants have the same job title; however, their responsibilities vary depending on whether they work in a clinic, hospital, large group practice, or small private office. The medical assistant is supervised by a physician and performs the tasks required by him in accordance with specific state laws.

The work of the medical assistant involves both administrative and clinical responsibilities. The ability to perform clinical tasks under the supervision of a physician as well as significant administrative tasks, distinguishes the medical assistant from the medical secretary.

Accuracy and dependability are two essential traits of an effective medical assistant. The medical assistant is bound by the same code of ethics as the physician and must respect the confidential nature of

medical work. Because the medical assistant is the physician's public relations aide, personal characteristics are extremely important. This individual must be sincerely interested in people, friendly and cheerful, as well as sympathetic and courteous.

Medical assisting is a steady, year-round occupation without any seasonal peaks or depressions. Nearly every practicing physician today requires at least one medical assistant. In clinics and in large group practices, a number of medical assistants are necessary. With this demand from more than 200,000 physicians, there are and will probably continue to be almost unlimited opportunities for formally trained medical assistants.

Job Description: The medical assistant may act as secretary, receptionist, and bookkeeper—arrange for laboratory or x-ray procedures, hospital admissions or surgery, bill and collect fees, process insurance claims, and receive patients. As a technical assistant, the medical assistant prepares patients for examination or treatment, takes temperatures, measures height and weight, sterilizes instruments and assists the physician in certain examinations or treatments. Medical assistants with special training may also perform diagnostic tests.

Medical Assistant in Pediatrics

Medical assistants in pediatrics are allied health specialists who have been prepared primarily to work in child health facilities. They are employed mainly by pediatricians in solo or group practice but their services may also be utilized in well-baby clinics, child care centers, community and neighborhood health centers, and other ambulatory child health care facilities supervised by a physician.

Job Description: As a member of the pediatric health care team the medical assistant in pediatrics is educated and trained to perform a wide range of general administrative and clinical functions delegated by and under the supervision of the pediatrician. In this sense, the medical assistant who specializes in pediatrics performs many of the same duties and responsibilities as the medical assistant-generalist. He/she may serve as secretary, receptionist, and bookkeeper as well as the technical assistant who prepares pediatric patients for examination or treatment, takes temperatures, measures height and weight, sterilizes instruments, and stands by to assist the pediatrician as he examines and treats his patients.

Since the medical assistant in pediatrics has had additional study and training in the clinical aspects of child health care, he/she is prepared to perform a variety of specialized clinical tasks in providing health care for the pediatric population. Besides being able to accumulate health and medical data, administer and interpret some specific screening and diagnostic tests, recognize acute illnesses, and administer specific medications and biologicals, the medical assistant in pediatrics must also be able to establish and maintain a continuing relationship with the pediatric patient and his family, act as a

liaison between the physician and the patient in carrying out the physician's orders, and guide and support the patient and his family under the direction and supervision of the physician.

Medical Laboratory Technician

(Associate Degree)

The medical laboratory technician (*associate degree*) performs clinical laboratory tests under appropriate laboratory supervision for the purpose of developing data which may be utilized by a qualified physician for the determination of the presence and extent of disease as well as implications pertaining to the cause of disease.

Medical laboratory technician (*associate degree*) programs are conducted in junior or community colleges, two-year divisions of universities and colleges, or in other recognized institutions granting associate degrees.

Job Description: Performs all of the routine tests in an up-to-date medical laboratory. Must be able to discriminate between closely similar items and correction of errors by use of pre-set strategies. The technician is required to know specific techniques and instruments and be able to recognize factors which directly affect procedures and results. For confirmation of results, knowledge of more than one test with each specialty area is expected. The technician monitors quality control programs within predetermined parameters.

Medical Laboratory Technician

(Certificate)

The medical laboratory technician (*certificate*) performs many routine procedures in the clinical laboratory under the direction of a qualified physician and/or medical technologist. Suitability for this career requires an aptitude and interest in physical and biological sciences.

Job Description: Performs routine uncomplicated lab procedures using common instruments in the area of hematology, serology, blood banking, urinalysis, microbiology, and clinical chemistry. These involve single-step processes where discrimination is clear, errors are few and easily corrected and results of procedures can be confirmed with a reference test or source within the working area.

Medical Record Administrator

The medical record is a permanent document prepared for each person treated in a medical care facility which describes the details of a patient's illness, operation, injury, and/or hospitalization, which is compiled and stored in order to preserve information of a medical, scientific and legal nature. The medical record includes all medical

reports which describe how the patient's illness or injury was diagnosed and treated, how operations or other treatments were carried out, any laboratory tests or x-ray examinations that were performed to aid in arriving at a diagnosis, the treatment plan, and the course of the patient's progress during his hospital stay.

The importance of medical records cannot be overemphasized. They are needed to help physicians diagnose and treat illnesses, to provide information on community health for the planning of hospitals and clinics, to inform public health officials of health trends, and to aid medical and health care research.

Medical records for all patients treated in a hospital, clinic or medical center are channeled to and maintained at the medical record department. All branches of the health care team send their reports to this department, to be incorporated into patients' medical records. Here, a staff of medical record administrators, medical record technicians, medical transcriptionists and other secretarial and clerical personnel prepare medical reports, organize, analyze and preserve medical information on all patients treated, and develop statistical reports dealing with the number of patients admitted, types of diseases treated, operations performed, and other aspects of patient care.

The medical record administrator is the professional responsible for the management of health information systems consistent with the medical, administrative, ethical and legal requirements of the health care delivery system. The job requires an interest in science, medicine and research, and a talent for organization and management. An analytical mind is a definite asset. Although the medical record administrator is not often directly involved in patient contact, his/her work with the medical and hospital administrative staff is of critical importance for patient care. Because medical record administrators deal with medical records and reports, they should not be confused with medical librarians, who work chiefly with books, periodicals and other medical publications.

The demand for medical record administration is greatest in hospitals. Other areas of employment are extended care facilities, nursing homes, outpatient clinics, community health centers, state and local health departments, regional medical programs, and rehabilitation centers. Medical record administrators interested in education may accept faculty appointments as teachers in university educational programs for medical record administrators or college programs for medical record technicians.

Job Description: The overall responsibility of the medical record administrator is to see that complete medical records are developed and preserved for all patients treated in the hospital, clinic or medical care center, and that the confidentiality of the medical information is maintained. Duties include designing health information systems; planning, organizing, directing and controlling medical record services; developing, analyzing, and evaluating medical records and indexes; cooperating with the medical staff in developing methods for

evaluation of patient care; and working with the medical and administrative staff in research projects utilizing health care information. Responsibilities vary according to the type and size of the facility where the medical record administrator is employed.

Medical Record Technician

The medical record technician is an important member of the health team in the medical record department of a hospital, nursing home, clinic, or other health care institution. His/her duties vary with the size of the establishment in which he/she works. In a small hospital he/she may perform all types of duties in the department, and may also help out in the business or admitting offices. In larger hospitals and health centers, he/she may concentrate on a specific phase of endeavor and become a specialist in one or two areas.

A medical record technician must be able to accept the responsibility and have the capacity for patient, thorough, and detailed effort in his work. He/she serves in a position of trust and must be willing to conduct himself in a professional manner by preserving the confidentiality of privileged information entrusted to him in his capacity.

The medical record technician plays an important role in maintaining complete and accurate medical records to meet the needs of patients, as well as the medical staff, medical researchers and the community.

Although the demand for medical record technicians is greatest in hospitals, other areas of employment may include nursing homes, out-patient clinics, rehabilitation centers, state and local health departments, and large group medical practice.

Job Description: The medical record technician serves as a technical assistant to the registered record administrator, carrying out the many technical activities within a medical record department. The medical record technician's duties chiefly include: (1) reviewing medical records for completeness and accuracy, and coding diseases and operations; (2) filing medical records, supervising file clerks, and preparing records for microfilming; (3) typing medical reports of operations, x-ray and laboratory examinations, and special treatments given to patients; (4) compiling various statistics, including the hospital's daily census and information on reportable diseases for public health authorities and others; (5) assisting the medical staff by preparing special studies and tabulating data from records for research; (6) functioning within the day-to-day operation of a medical record department, taking records to court, and maintaining the flow of health information to all departments of the hospital.

Medical Technologist

The medical technologist performs many routine and specialized tests in the clinical laboratory for the purpose of developing data

which may be utilized by a qualified physician for the determination of the presence and extent of disease, as well as implications pertaining to the cause of the disease.

Approximately two-thirds of all medical technologists are employed in hospital laboratories. Most others are employed in physicians' private laboratories; clinics, the armed forces, by city, state and federal health agencies, in industrial medical laboratories, in pharmaceutical houses, and in numerous public and private research programs dedicated to the study of specific diseases.

Job Description: In addition to the skills possessed by the medical laboratory technician, medical technologists perform complex analyses, fine line discrimination of several items, and correction of errors. They must be able to recognize interdependency of tests and must have knowledge of physiological conditions affecting test results in order to confirm test results and develop data which may be used by a physician in determining the presence and extent of disease.

Medical technologists are expected to have the capability and resourcefulness which permits assumption of the responsibility and accountability for accurate results. They also must have the ability to establish and monitor quality control programs and are expected to be able to design or modify procedures. Approximately two-thirds of all medical technologists are employed in hospital laboratories.

Tests and procedures performed or supervised by medical technologists in the clinical laboratory center about the major areas of hematology, bacteriology, serology, immunology, clinical chemistry, blood banking, urinalysis, mycology and parasitology.

Nuclear Medicine Technologist

Nuclear medicine is the scientific and clinical discipline concerned with diagnostic, therapeutic (exclusive of sealed radiation sources) and investigative use of radionuclides. The skills of the nuclear medicine technologist complement those of the nuclear medicine physician and other professionals in the field.

The employment outlook in nuclear medicine technology is very bright. The Technical Education Research Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its "Interim Report Number One" indicated that there will be a need to prepare approximately 1,300 individuals per year to fill available positions in nuclear medicine technology.

Job Description: The nuclear medicine technologist receives, positions, and attends to patients; abstracts data from patient records; makes dose calculations for *in vivo* studies; and assists the physician in the operation of scanning devices using isotopes. He/she is greatly concerned with safety and has responsibility for disposal of radioactive waste, safe storage of radioactive material, and the inventory and control of radiopharmaceuticals.

Occupational Therapist

Occupational therapy is the art and science of directing man's participation in selected tasks to restore, reinforce and enhance performance, facilitate learning of those skills and functions essential for adaption and productivity, diminish or correct pathology and to promote and maintain health. Reference to occupation in the title is in the context of man's goal-directed use of time, energy, interest and attention. Its fundamental concern is the development and maintenance of the capacity throughout the life span, to perform with satisfaction to self and others those tasks and roles essential to productive living and to the mastery of self and the environment. Those who choose occupational therapy as their life work should have a genuine interest in people and a strong desire to help others. One must also be gifted with a high degree of patience. Neatness, tact, scientific objectivity and an ability to adapt to changing situations also are essential characteristics. Occupational therapists work in hospitals, schools and community agencies.

The philosophy underlying the education of the occupational therapist is that it must be broadly based in the humanities and sciences. Studies in the biological sciences such as anatomy and physiology, behavioral sciences such as psychology and sociology, humanities and the arts provide the foundation for specialized professional subjects and the required field-work experience.

Job Description: Occupational therapy provides service to those individuals whose abilities to cope with tasks of living are threatened or impaired by developmental deficits, the aging process, poverty and cultural differences, physical injury or illness, or psychologic and social disability.

Ophthalmic Medical Assistant

In Ophthalmology the medical assistant plays a directly supporting role to the physician. The ophthalmic medical assistant is a skilled person qualified by academic and clinical training to carry out diagnostic and therapeutic procedures under the direction and responsibility of the physician.

The ophthalmic medical assistant does not play any role as a regulated or limited independent practitioner. Although their training does include carrying out those tasks which generate the measurement data which are a quantitative estimate of the optical refractive error, the decisions about which corrective lenses, if any, will best meet the needs of the patient, remains the realm of the ophthalmologist for whom the assistant works. No decisions requiring clinical judgment or interpretation are ever expected of the assistant, and the education and training of these assistants does not prepare them for such decisions.

While ophthalmic medical assistants are employed chiefly by ophthalmologists, they may be employed by medical institutions, clinics

or physician groups and assigned to an ophthalmologist who is responsible for their direction.

Job Description: Ophthalmic medical assistants assist ophthalmologists by performing delegable tasks, collecting data, and administering or supervising treatment ordered by ophthalmologists. Their duties may include: (a) taking a medical history, administering diagnostic tests, making anatomical and functional ocular measurements, testing ocular functions (including visual acuity, visual fields and sensorimotor functions), administering topical ophthalmic medications and other medications, instructing the patient (as in home care and in use of contact lenses); (b) care and maintenance of optical instruments, care, maintenance and sterilization of surgical instruments, and maintenance of ophthalmological office equipment; (c) assisting in ophthalmic surgery in the office or hospital; (d) making optical measurements, administering orthoptic and pleoptic procedures; (e) carrying out ocular electroneurological procedures; (f) assisting in the fitting of contact lenses; (g) fitting, making minor repairs on, and adjusting spectacles; (h) clinical photography; and (i) such other tasks as may be delegated consistent with sound medical practice.

Physical Therapist

Physical therapy is concerned with the restoration of function and the prevention of disability following disease, injury, or loss of a bodily part.

In addition, emphasis is placed on preparing patients psychologically for treatment. Since the seriously disabled are often emotionally distraught and burdened by feelings of hopelessness, ways must be found to eliminate these barriers and gain the confidence of patients before effective long-range treatment can commence. The person who chooses physical therapy as his/her life's work should have a genuine interest in people and a strong desire to help others. Having an ability to gain the confidence of others is important. One must also have a high degree of patience. Neatness, tact, scientific objectivity and an ability to adapt to changing situations also are important characteristics. Most physical therapists work in hospital settings.

Job Description: Applies therapeutic properties of exercise, heat, cold, electricity, ultrasound, and massage. The goal is to improve circulation, strengthen muscles, encourage the return of motion and generally, to train or retrain the patient to perform the activities associated with daily living.

Radiation Therapy Technologist

Since the radiation therapy technologist must be capable of operating complex radiologic equipment with precision, he should have a thorough understanding of the physical sciences and mathematics, as well as being in good health, emotionally stable, accurate, and

thorough. Because the technologist's duties often include assisting patients who are acutely ill, he should be endowed with qualities of empathy and compassion.

The radiation therapy technologist assists the radiologist in treatment of disease by exposing specific areas of the patient's body to prescribed doses of x-ray or other forms of ionizing radiation. The technologist assists in maintaining proper operation of controlling devices and equipment used in treatment, and shares responsibility for accurately maintained patient records.

The chief difference between the radiographer (formerly the radiologic technologist) and the radiation therapy technologist is that the radiographer is concerned with the diagnostic usage of ionizing radiation and the radiation therapy technologist is involved with the therapeutic usage of x-ray technology.

Job Description: Applies ionizing radiation to patients according to the prescription and instructions of the physician with minimum supervision. Observes patients for unusual reactions and reports to the radiation therapist; observes radiation safety measures for the patient and clinical personnel; and assists in tumor localization and dosimetric procedures.

Radiographer

(Formerly Radiologic Technologist)

The radiation science technologies involve the use of radiant energy in the field of medicine to assist the physician in diagnosis and treatment of disease. The primary function of the radiographer (formerly the radiologic technologist) in this field is to operate x-ray equipment under the general direction of a physician (usually a radiologist) specializing in the use of ionizing radiation. The radiographer adjusts radiographic or therapeutic equipment to the correct settings for specific procedures, positions the patient, and produces the required radiograph or therapeutic exposure to ionizing radiation.

Most radiographers and radiation therapy technologists work in hospitals. However, positions in clinics, private offices, industry, civil service, and public health facilities are also open to qualified individuals. Although employment opportunities are plentiful in most areas of the nation, there are some indications of a developing surplus of radiographers in certain areas. Fulltime radiographers normally work 40 to 44 hours per week. Radiographers in the radiation sciences must be in good health, emotionally stable, accurate, thorough, and enjoy working with people. Duties often include assisting patients who are acutely ill or seriously injured. Consequently, the radiographer must possess qualities of empathy and compassion toward the sick and disabled. Radiographers use radiation protection devices and techniques to safeguard themselves, as well as patients, against possible hazards.

Job Description: Working under the supervision of a physician, the radiographer is concerned with the proper operation of x-ray equipment and preparation of patients for various types of diagnostic procedures. Upon the request of the physician, the radiographer exposes x-ray films to produce radiographs of internal parts of the body. These radiographs may reveal possible evidence of disease, injury, or other significant medical information.

The radiographer adjusts x-ray equipment to correct settings for each examination, positions the patient, and determines the proper voltage, current, and desired exposure time for each radiograph. He/she is also responsible for maintaining equipment in proper working order. He/she may process the film and share responsibility for maintaining patient records. The radiographer assists the radiologist in preparation of radio-opaque mixtures which are administered to the patient so that internal organs may be clearly identified on the exposed x-ray film. Although the x-ray examination is usually completed at the hospital or office of the radiographer or other physicians, the radiographer may be required to operate mobile x-ray equipment at the patient's bedside or in the operating room. The radiographer also assists the radiologist in fluoroscopic procedures.

Respiratory Therapy Technician

Respiratory (formerly inhalation) therapy personnel perform procedures crucial in maintaining life of seriously ill patients with respiratory problems and they assist in the treatment of patients with heart and lung ailments. Respiratory therapy personnel usually work in hospitals and clinics.

Because of the rapid growth of this relatively new health occupation, printed materials describing the field are often out of date. Prior to June 1972, the AMA was authorized to evaluate and approve 18-month (two academic years) programs for the preparation of inhalation therapy technicians. Through common usage, the graduates of these programs came to be called inhalation therapists as one-year programs developed. The adoption of new educational *Essentials* in June 1972 provide for the approval of one-year "technician" programs and two-year "therapist" programs, and acknowledged the change in name from "inhalation" to "respiratory."

Until the new *Essentials* were adopted in June, 1972, there was no mechanism for evaluating and accrediting one-year programs in this field. The new *Essentials* provided for two levels of educational preparation—a one-year program for respiratory technicians and a two-year, or longer, program for respiratory therapists.

Job Description: Under medical supervision, the respiratory therapy technician administers various types of gas, aerosol, and breathing treatments; assists with long-term continuous artificial ventilation; cleans, sterilizes and maintains respiratory therapy equipment; and maintains records of patient's therapy.

Respiratory Therapist

Job Description: The respiratory therapist, like the respiratory therapy technician, administers various types of gas, aerosol, and breathing treatments; assists with long-term continuous artificial ventilation; cleans, sterilizes and maintains respiratory therapy equipment; and maintains records of patient's therapy. The therapist's training leads to more extensive knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pharmacology and clinical medicine, designed to enable the therapist to exercise more judgment and accept greater responsibility in performing therapeutic procedures based on observations of patients. Suitably qualified therapists have a good opportunity to advance to positions as department heads or instructors.

Specialist in Blood Bank Technology

The specialist in blood bank technology performs both routine and specialized tests in blood bank immunohematology in technical areas of the modern blood bank and transfusion services using methodology that conforms to the "Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services" of the American Association of Blood Banks.

Job Description: Must demonstrate a superior level of technical proficiency and problem solving ability in such areas as: 1) testing for blood group antigens, compatibility, and antibody specification; 2) investigating abnormalities such as hemolytic diseases of the newborn, hemolytic anemias, and adverse response to transfusion; 3) supporting physician in transfusion therapy, including patients with coagulopathies or candidates for homologous organ transplant. Supervision, management and/or teaching comprise a considerable part of the specialist in blood bank technology's responsibilities.

Surgeon's Assistant

The surgeon's assistant is a skilled person qualified by clinical didactic and practice instruction to provide patient services under the supervision and responsibility of a surgeon. The assistant is prepared to help in any medical setting in which the surgeon functions.

Job Description: The surgeon's assistant performs diagnostic and therapeutic functions in order to allow the physician to extend his services through the more effective use of his knowledge, skills, and abilities. The surgeon's assistant gathers the data necessary for the surgeon to reach a decision, and then assists in implementing the therapeutic plan for the patient. Tasks performed by the assistant include transmission and execution of the surgeon's orders and such diagnostic and therapeutic procedures as may be delegated by the surgeon. The assistant should be highly trained and may specialize in areas in which his immediate supervisor has interest, or he/she may remain in an area of surgery requiring a wide variety of procedures such as performed by general surgeons in community hospitals. The

frequency of the performance of certain duties will in part determine the degree of special expertise such an individual obtains in the care of patients. Since no one individual could participate in all the categories of work outlined, it is expected that a degree of limitation will occur. Intelligence, the ability to relate to people, a capacity for calm and reasoned judgment in meeting emergencies, and an orientation towards service are qualities essential for the assistant to the surgeon.

Surgical Technologist

(Formerly Operating Room Technician)

The surgical technologist (formerly operating room technician) usually is employed by a hospital and works in the operating room performing a variety of tasks as a member of the surgical team. The surgical technologist functions under the direction of the operating room supervisor. Definition of the ultimate role of the surgical technologist should not be too rigid because of the marked variations in practice due to economic, sociologic and geographic factors. The high degree of responsibility expected of the surgical technologist requires that at completion of their formal education they possess the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to provide services appropriate in the operating room.

The surgical technologist should have the essential qualities of intelligence, the ability to relate to people, an orientation towards service to people, and a capacity for calm and reasoned judgment in meeting emergencies. Respect for the patient as a person and respect for the patient's privacy are expected of the technologist.

Job Description: Surgical technologists function in association with nurses and surgeons to help provide the best possible care of the surgical patient. The technologist is a part of the operating room team responsible for the cleanliness, safety and efficiency of the operating room that leads to good patient care. The surgical technologist's knowledge of and experience with aseptic surgical technique qualify him/her to prepare materials for use at the operating table and to assist in the use of these materials. The surgical technologist may become knowledgeable in a variety of operative procedures or he/she may concentrate in a specialized area of operating room surgery.

III Military Allied Health Educational Programs Accredited by CAHEA

Allied health educational programs applying for accreditation are uniformly evaluated using *Essentials*—minimal standards for accreditation—which have been adopted by each of the national allied health organizations and medical specialty societies and the AMA. The AMA collaborates with these organizations and societies in the development and adoption of *Essentials* for accreditation and the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA) cooperates with review committees in the evaluation of programs to determine accreditation status.

CAHEA has expressed its willingness in a procedure statement adopted October 1978 to accredit an entire educational program in a single allied health discipline conducted by a military service irrespective of whether the program is conducted at one or more locations. The following conditions would apply:

1. An on-site team from the review committee will evaluate the appropriate educational program of each service at any or all of the locations at which the program is in operation.
2. If the team reports to the review committee that the educational program of that service for the particular educational program meets or exceeds the *Essentials* the review committee can recommend to the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation that the program be approved for that military service.
3. The Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation could then accredit the educational program for that military service and direct that it be so listed in the *Allied Health Education Directory* and individual listings of accredited educational programs for allied health occupations, with the institutions involved within the military services listed appropriately as affiliates.

The American Medical Association is not involved in the certification, credentialing, licensure, or registration of allied health occupations. Certification is the process by which a nongovernmental agency or association grants recognition to an individual who has met certain predetermined qualifications specified by that agency or association.

Registration is the process by which qualified individuals are listed on an official roster maintained by a governmental or non-governmental agency. Accreditation is defined as the process whereby a private, non-governmental agency or association (in this case, the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation) grants public recognition to an institution or specialized program of study which meets certain established qualifications and educational standards (*Essentials*), as determined through initial or subsequent periodic evaluations. Unlike certification, accreditation applies only to institutions and their programs of study, not to individuals. The primary purpose of the accreditation process is to provide a professional judgment of the program's quality and to encourage its continued improvement, thereby protecting the public against occupational incompetence of its graduates.

Educational programs in the following occupational areas are accredited by CAHEA. Also listed are primary training sites for each area.

US Army

Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington, DC

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

SPECIALIST IN BLOOD BANK TECHNOLOGY

Tripler Army Medical Center
Honolulu, HI

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

William Beaumont Army Medical Center
El Paso, TX

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, TX

CYTOTECHNOLOGIST

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

PHYSICAL THERAPIST

RADIOGRAPHER

RESPIRATORY THERAPY TECHNICIAN

US Navy

Naval School of Health Sciences
San Diego, CA

CYTOTECHNOLOGIST
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST
RADIOGRAPHER

Naval Regional Medical Center
Great Lakes, IL

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command
Bethesda, MD

CYTOTECHNOLOGIST
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST
NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNICIAN

Naval Regional Medical Center
Portsmouth, VA

SURGICAL TECHNOLOGIST
RADIOGRAPHER

US Air Force

Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center
Andrews Air Force Base, MD

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

USAF Regional Hospital

Carswell Air Force Base, TX

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center

Lackland Air Force Base, TX

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

USAF School of Health Care Sciences

Sheppard Air Force Base, TX

(affiliated with Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls)

ASSISTANT TO THE PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN
MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN (CERTIFICATE)
SURGICAL TECHNOLOGIST
RADIOGRAPHER

IV Academic Credit for Military Allied Health Educational Programs

Military medical departments have developed arrangements with suitable institutions to grant academic credit to personnel who have successfully completed a military allied health training program. This arrangement in some cases also assists the military training center to apply for and receive accreditation of its educational programs from the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (CAHEA).

Army

The US Army presently has affiliation agreements with three colleges and three universities offering two master degree programs and 13 medical technician programs. Associate of Science degrees are offered in the following four technical fields: Advanced Medical Laboratory, Dental Hygiene, Biomedical Electronic Equipment Maintenance, and Biomedical X-Ray Equipment Maintenance.

Upon enrolling and successfully completing these courses, students are carried as enrolled members of the school concerned and may obtain transcripts of their credits and present them for acceptance at other institutions of undergraduate education. The Academy of Health Sciences is planning on enrolling 28,000 enlisted students in 116 courses of instruction.

Navy

The Navy Medical Department allied health training is conducted at several locations across the United States. Some of the major training sites are NSHS, Bethesda, Maryland; NSHS Detachment, Portsmouth, Virginia; HCS, Great Lakes, Illinois; and NSHS, San Diego, California. Approximately 35 courses are taught to nearly 7,500 enlisted personnel each year covering a variety of allied health professions. Several of the programs are affiliated with the George Washington University, Grossmount College and Merritt College, which permit students to earn college credits toward an Associate's or a Bachelor's degree. Each year, approximately 800 students attend the

Navy affiliated courses and earn college credits toward a degree. The institution evaluates the courses, assigns academic credits for them, and, when all requirements are met by the student, grants a degree in that allied health specialty. Transfer credits are allowed and credits are granted for CLEP and USAFI courses so that students, upon completion of the core portion of their training, may complete degree requirements in a variety of ways.

Air Force

Air Force Medical Service training is primarily conducted at the School of Health Care Sciences (SHCS), Sheppard Air Force Base (AFB), Wichita Falls, Texas, School of Aerospace Medicine (SAM), Brooks AFB, San Antonio, Texas and at associated training locations. Approximately 60 courses are taught to nearly 10,000 enlisted personnel each year covering the gamut of health care professions. The SHCS and SAM are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In addition, the SHCS has cooperative agreements with Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas, and the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, which allows for a sharing of resources and grants college-level credit to military personnel for selected courses. In some cases, allied health graduates may obtain academic credit through the Community College of the Air Force (CCAF). This multi-campus institution grants associate degrees for programs it develops from offerings of existing Air Force schools. Its administrative center is at Lackland AFB, Texas. The primary goal of CCAF is to integrate Air Force technical training and related college level education (off-duty) into consistent, meaningful patterns of career growth toward obtainable objectives. The heart of this effort is for participating individuals to complete their associate degree requirements in their respective specialties. Degrees are offered in five main areas, one of which is Health Care Sciences. The CCAF associate degree in Health Care Sciences is considered to be equivalent to similar associate degree programs available in the best community colleges across the nation.

Although Air Force medical facilities provide all the services normally available in a civilian hospital, there are certain service-unique functions which require special training. To accomplish these functions, courses are conducted for dental, dental laboratory, aeromedical evacuation, independent duty medical service, optometry, veterinary, bioenvironmental health and compression chamber technicians.

V Description of Military Allied Health Courses

Some of the major military allied health educational programs which may produce competencies transferable to civilian occupations are briefly described below. These programs are not necessarily accredited by CAHEA, nor is this an inclusive list of military allied health courses.

For locations of CAHEA accredited programs, see Chapter III. Additional information on these and other military allied health educational programs can be obtained by writing to the military representatives on the Task Force on Military Allied Health Education, the Offices of the Surgeons General of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force, or the directors of CAHEA accredited allied health educational programs.

US Army Educational Programs

Course Title: Allergy/Clinical Immunology Specialist

Length: 8 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction for medical and patient care specialists in the specialized field of allergy-immunology in order to qualify them for award of the Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) Y8, Allergy/Clinical Immunology.

Scope: Under the supervision of a physician, trains students to prepare allergen extract prescriptions, conduct diagnostic procedures, and administer treatment for patients utilizing basic and advanced sciences of allergy-immunology in a clinical practicum/rotation environment. Also provides instruction in administrative tasks, to include maintenance of records and supply procedures.

Course Title: Automated Military Outpatient System Training (AMOSIST)

Length: 12 weeks

Objective: To perform the following: (1) Evaluate any sick or injured patient as to his or her general condition and triage the patient to the appropriate clinic. (2) Under the direct supervision of a physician, evaluate and arrive at a presumptive diagnosis, and treat any patient referred to the AMIC in accordance with the algorithms provided in the AMOSIST manual. (3) Under the supervision of an AMOSIST, M.D. perform the duties of an AMOSIST, to include maintaining good interpersonal relations with patients as well as applying the skills described in the previous objectives.

Scope: The course of training consists of three phases: Phase I—two weeks at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Phase II—three weeks at selected Army Medical Department facilities. Phase III—seven weeks at the organization to which the AMOSIST is assigned.

Course Title: Basic Medical Specialist

Length: 6 weeks

Objective: To provide training in basic tasks involved in providing medical care services in the field and in fixed medical facilities.

Scope: The training program stresses emergency medical care and basic nursing tasks. Studies include surveying and triaging casualties; controlling shock; splinting fractures; controlling bleeding; protection of wounds; treatment of environmental injuries; artificial resuscitation; other basic tasks to include measuring and recording vital signs; patient hygiene and safety; maintaining asepsis; administering injections and starting intravenous therapy.

Course Title: Behavioral Science Specialist

Length: 10 weeks

Objective: To provide basic knowledge and skills necessary for supervised job performance in interviewing, psychological testing, command consultation, and community agency referrals. Such basic knowledge includes requisite information on functioning in a variety of settings to include drug and alcohol abuse programs, Mental Hygiene Consultation Services, hospital-based Social Work and Psychology Services,

correctional programs and Army Community Services. The Behavioral Science Specialist, through the application of acquired knowledge and skills, must be able to identify common behavioral and situational problems and assist the professional staff in the client treatment programs.

Scope: The course of training consists of three areas of concentration: (1) Basic Behavioral Concepts, (2) Psychopathology, and (3) Interviewing. This ten-week program includes more than two weeks of intensive interviewing training with simulated clients.

Course Title: **Biomedical Equipment Maintenance**

Length: 19 weeks

Objective: To train and qualify warrant officer and enlisted personnel in the installation, inspection, maintenance, repair, calibration and adjustment of mechanical and electromechanical biomedical equipment (less electronic components).

Scope: The course of training consists of 19 weeks of training in the following major subject areas:

Algebra	34 hrs
Electricity	136 hrs
Anatomy and physiology	30 hrs
Medical terminology	30 hrs
Biomedical equipment maintenance	375 hrs
Maintenance management	30 hrs
Human relations	30 hrs

During this training, the student is taught fundamentals of electricity necessary for a logical and systematic troubleshooting approach to the maintenance and repair of mechanical and electromechanical biomedical equipment. He is also taught preventive maintenance procedures, assembly and disassembly, equipment hazards, and required biomedical equipment safety parameters.

Course Title: **Biomedical Electronic Equipment Maintenance**

Length: 35 weeks/3 days

Objective: To train and qualify warrant officer and enlisted personnel in the installation, inspection, maintenance, repair, calibration, and adjustment of biomedical electronic and ancillary electronic equipment and management skills essential to maintain activity supervision. MOS for which trained: Warrant Officer: Medical Equipment Repair Technician (202A). Enlisted: Biomedical Electronic Equipment Repairman (35S20).

Scope: This course training consists of the following phases and major subject areas:

Electronic theory	15 weeks
Preliminary biomedical radiographic equipment	5 weeks
Preliminary biomedical electronic equipment	5 weeks
Advanced biomedical equipment—INVIVO	5 weeks
Advanced biomedical equipment—INVITRO	5 weeks
Maintenance management	1 week

This training provides the student with knowledge of advanced electronic theory as applicable to modern biomedical electronic equipment used in all AMEDD health care facilities. The student is also taught advanced methods of electronic troubleshooting to permit him to maintain AMEDD equipment. The student is taught how to operate, repair, and calibrate biomedical electronic equipment in accordance with current regulations.

Course Title: **Biomedical X-Ray Equipment Maintenance**

Length: 35 weeks/3 days

Objective: To train and qualify warrant officer and enlisted personnel in the installation, inspection, maintenance, repair, calibration, and adjustment of biomedical x-ray and ancillary x-ray equipment and management skills essential to maintenance activity supervision. MOS for which trained: Warrant Officer: Medical Equipment Repair Technician (202A). Enlisted: Biomedical X-Ray Equipment Repairman (35T20).

Scope: This course of training consists of the following phases and major subject areas:

Electronic theory	15 weeks
Preliminary biomedical radiographic equipment	5 weeks
Preliminary biomedical electronic equipment	5 weeks
Advanced radiographic equipment	5 weeks
Poly-phase radiographic equipment	5 weeks
Maintenance management	1 week

This training provides the student with knowledge of advanced electronic theory as applicable to modern biomedical radiographic equipment used in all AMEDD health care facilities. The student is also taught advanced methods of electronic troubleshooting to permit him to maintain AMEDD equipment.

The student is taught how to operate, repair, and calibrate biomedical radiographic equipment in accordance with federal regulations now in effect.

Course Title: **Cardiac Specialist**

Length: 4 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with a basic knowledge of principles and techniques related to the care and treatment of cardiac patients to include: assisting the physician and/or Cardiologist; conducting electrocardiographic examinations and diagnostic tests commonly requested by the Cardiologist. To introduce enlisted specialists to the basic function of the non-invasive studies to include: vectorcardiography, phonocardiography, apexcardiography, echocardiography, dynamic ECG (Holter), and exercise testing. To define the role of the cardiac specialist team and the function of each member.

Scope: Anatomy and physiology of the chest and the heart; pathological conditions; responsibilities in certain acute emergencies and medical conditions; electrocardiographic testing; performing operator-level maintenance on EKG machines; ethical behavior required when working with patients; administrative principles and procedures applicable to the operation of an EKG outpatient facility.

Course Title: **Clinical Specialist (Primary Technical)**
(To be redesignated: Patient Care Specialist)

Length: 16 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to perform efficient, effective nursing care procedures in the care and treatment of acutely, seriously and chronically ill patients in hospitals, clinics, and other field treatment facilities of the US Army.

Scope: The basic training required for entry into this program is successful completion of the Basic Medical Specialist Course. This training program includes basic nursing skills such as observation of signs and symptoms, catheterizations, inserting nasogastric tubes, admitting and discharging patients, basic hygiene activities for patients, etc. Also included are ambulatory health care, basic administration and leadership skills.

Course Title: **Clinical Specialist (Basic Technical)**
(To be redesignated: Patient Care Specialist)

Length: 40 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to assist in performing preventive, therapeutic and emergency care of patients in hospitals, clinics and other field treatment facilities of the US Army.

Scope: The basic training required for entry into this program is successful completion of the Clinical Specialist (Primary Technical) Course. This training program includes anatomy and physiology, pharmacology, nutrition, selected nursing care procedures, medical surgical nursing, maternal and newborn care, pediatric care, mental health and mental hygiene, preventive medicine, health teaching, ambulatory care, emergency medical care and mass disaster casualty treatment, and administration and management techniques.

Course Title: **Dialysis Technician**

Length: 20 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction and clinical experience for patient care specialists in the areas of hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis treatment in order to qualify them for award of the Additional Skill Identifier (ASI) M3, Dialysis Technician.

Scope: Provides knowledge and skills required to perform safe and effective hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis treatment to include: establishment of an access site; initiation, maintenance, and termination of the dialysis procedure; identification, interpretation and correction of technical and patient complications; and maintenance of dialysis supplies and equipment. Latest mechanical advances in dialysis techniques and equipment are presented as well as nursing principles which apply to dialysis patients and the patho-physiology of renal disease and aspects of psychological support required by these chronically ill patients.

Course Title: **Ear, Nose & Throat (ENT) Specialist**

Length: 13 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with a basic knowledge of principles and techniques related to the care and treatment of ENT patients, to include: assisting the physician and/or audiologist; conducting audiometric examinations and diagnostic tests; administering

prescribed medications; and applying first aid procedures.

Scope: Anatomy and physiology of the ear, nose, and throat; pathological conditions; ENT equipment; responsibilities in certain acute emergencies and medical conditions; audiometric testing for hearing loss; specialized diagnostic testing; supply and medical records.

Course Title: Environmental Health Specialist

Length: 15 weeks

Objective: To perform the following: (1) Sampling and surveys to identify sanitary deficiencies of a bacteriological, chemical, physical, or plumbing nature in proposed or established water supplies. (2) Perform surveys to identify sanitary deficiencies in solid waste disposal practice and recommend corrective action. (3) Perform surveys to identify sanitary deficiencies in field liquid waste disposal systems and recommend corrective actions. (4) Inspect garrison and field food service facilities, mobile food service units, and vending machines for compliance with sanitary standards and make appropriate recommendations for correction of deficiencies. (5) Collect, identify, preserve, and ship medically important arthropods. (6) Perform pest control procedures, to include selection, safe handling, mixing, application, and disposal of pesticides, and operation/maintenance of control equipment. (7) Collect samples and specimens for environmental pesticide monitoring. (8) Collect data and samples and perform selected measurements in support of Army occupational health/industrial hygiene program.

Scope: The course of training consists of 15 weeks of training at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Course Title: Eye Specialist

Length: 13 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with a basic knowledge of eye care, to include: applying general principles and techniques related to the care and treatment of eye patients; assisting the physician and/or optometrist in the care and treatment of eye patients; conducting visual measurements and diagnostic tests; administering prescribed medications; and performing first aid procedures.

Scope: Anatomy and physiology of the eye; pathological conditions; eye equipment; responsibilities in certain acute emergencies and medical conditions, visual acuity and diagnostic testing; optical repair, fitting and dispensing; supply and medical records.

Course Title: Medical Laboratory Specialist

Length: (Basic) 15 weeks; (Advanced) 50 weeks

Objective: Basic Course: to provide enlisted personnel with a working knowledge of basic techniques and principles of medical laboratory procedures. Advanced Course: to provide experienced enlisted laboratory personnel with a working knowledge of sophisticated medical laboratory technology and with the technical competence necessary to function as non-commissioned officers in charge of military medical laboratories.

Scope: Basic Course: basic methodology and equipment used in hematology, blood banking, clinical chemistry, parasitology, bacteriology, serology and urinalysis. Advanced Course: theoretical and practical instruction in histo-pathological techniques, cytology, virology, mycology, toxicology, laboratory supply and management, and advanced studies in hematology, immunohematology, clinical chemistry, immunology, parasitology, bacteriology, and urinalysis.

Course Title: Medical Records and Reports

(See Patient Administration Specialist)

Course Title: Medical Supply Specialist Course

Length: 5 weeks/3 days

Objective: To produce competent, functional medical supply specialists at the apprentice level and provide them with a working knowledge of the medical materiel management procedures employed within the US Army Medical Department.

Scope: The student is taught to read, interpret and use supply catalogs and various directives pertaining to medical materiel management. Instruction is provided in property control procedures, methods for accounting for in-use equipment, requesting supplies, maintenance of registers, property records and other files. Stock accounting and inventory management techniques to include computation of stockage levels and reorder points are covered. Special emphasis is placed on the storage of medical materiel and the conduct of a materiel quality control program.

Course Title: Occupational Therapy Specialist

Length: 25 weeks

Objective: To provide students with general knowledge of the physical and behavioral sciences and working knowledge of the principles, concepts, and skills utilized in occupational therapy which will qualify them to assist the occupational therapist in implementing prevention and health maintenance, remedial and daily life tasks and vocational adjustment programs.

Scope: The course is designed to provide the student with the knowledge and skills for entry-level performance. The course is organized into a six-week occupational therapy-physical therapy core where the focus is on the internal systems of the body and mind to include systems structures and functions as well as associated disease processes. An 11-week occupational therapy track follows with an emphasis upon the application of occupational therapy in the treatment of disease/disability and on the development of the patient's skill competencies relative to age/role expectations. Included also is instruction in the occupational therapy media to include the analysis and application of the media from the perspectives of health and disease. In addition to a 48-hour Level I Field Work Experience in local civilian medical facilities, an eight-week Level II Field Work Experience (selected military hospitals) in the two major areas of mental health and physical function follows the completion of the track portion of the course.

Course Title: Operating Room Specialist

Length: 12 weeks

Objective: To enable enlisted personnel to display the basic skills and abilities (qualified by didactic and clinical training) to provide services in the operating room under the responsibility and supervision of the operating room supervisor. To exhibit basic skills in the application of aseptic surgical techniques that qualifies the technician to prepare material for use in the operating room and throughout the hospital.

Scope: The program includes the fundamentals of operating room technique with emphasis on principles in the nursing care of the patient, basic functioning and structure of the major anatomic system, and care, preparation and maintenance of supplies and equipment for surgery.

Course Title: Optical Laboratory Specialist

Length: 21 weeks

Objective: To provide the student with a working knowledge of ophthalmic optics, ocular anatomy and physiology, optical laboratory supply and administration, and optical laboratory procedures sufficient to completely fabricate and dispense prescription spectacles.

Scope: This course training consists of the following phases and major subject areas:

Ophthalmic optics	71 hrs
Anatomy and physiology	6 hrs
Optical laboratory supply and administration	8 hrs
Optical laboratory procedure—phase I	67 hrs
Optical laboratory procedure—phase II	244 hrs
Optical laboratory production	273 hrs
Supplemental instruction and evaluation	87 hrs

It is during this training that the student is taught all aspects of spectacle fabrication which include basic optical theory and mathematics, interpretation of spectacle prescriptions, computations for spectacle fabrication, actual spectacle fabrication, operation of fabrication equipment, and administrative procedures. Upon completion of this training, the Optical Laboratory Specialist is assigned to one of the AMEDD optical fabrication facilities.

Course Title: Orthotic Specialist

Length: 52 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with a basic knowledge of orthotic appliances to include: fabricating and fitting lower extremity, upper extremity, and spinal appliances commonly prescribed by the orthopaedic physician. To introduce enlisted specialists to basic diseases and injuries considered in orthopaedic practice including physical, congenital and infectious causes of orthopaedic disability. To define the role of the orthopaedic team and the function of its members.

Scope: Student is given 20 weeks of intensive training at the Academy of Health Sciences in academic subjects and fabricating and repairing of orthotic appliances. He is also instructed in working with patients and management of an orthotic facility. He then moves to one of five US Army Medical Centers to complete 32

weeks of training in actual bench fabrication, completing a course of one year's duration. The total course is accredited for 46 hours of college credit at Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas.

Course Title: Patient Administration Specialist

Length: 8 weeks

Objective: To train enlisted personnel to perform medical records administrative and clerical procedures.

Scope: The training program stresses the preparation, processing, and review of medical records and reports and general administrative record keeping procedures. Course studies include familiarization with medical terminology. The instructional program is designed to provide the graduates with a sufficiently broad background to suit the various types of medical service units in which they may work.

Course Title: Pharmacy Specialist

Length: 17 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with sufficient knowledge of drugs, including their sources, methods of preparation, uses and doses, to enable them to perform the duties of a pharmacy specialist.

Scope: Students receive instruction in hospital pharmacy practice, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmaceutical calculations, physiology and pathology, pharmacology, and general pharmacy. Selected students receive more intense instruction on the principles of preparing sterile products. Instructional material is presented so that the areas of instruction relate to each other as closely as possible. Direct practical experience is gained in the general pharmacy and hospital pharmacy laboratories.

Course Title: Physical Therapy Specialist (Basic)

Length: 27 weeks

Objective: To train enlisted personnel to perform or assist in the performance of physical therapy procedures utilized during the treatment of patients.

Scope: Introduction to the delivery of health care, the mission and organization of physical therapy, and the role of the physical therapy specialist. Program of instruction is designed to provide background knowledge in mechanisms of normal movement and functions of the human body and considerations of

how these are altered in selected congenital, traumatic, and pathological states; a working knowledge of therapeutic activities used to prevent and to help alleviate functional disabilities; a general knowledge of the impact of psychosocial problems in the rehabilitation process; and basic concepts of oral and written communications used to disseminate needed information to health team personnel; a general knowledge of the mechanisms of delivery of health care, the delegation of patient care activities, and the interpersonal relationships involved.

Course Title: **Physician's Assistant**

Length: 49 weeks Phase I-Didactic Training
52 weeks Phase II-Clinical Practicum Training

Objective: To provide proper education and experience to prepare graduates to assist physicians in examining, evaluating, diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries; performing histories, physical examinations, designated diagnostic and therapeutic procedures; interpreting medical findings and referring patients to supervising physicians.

Scope: Major areas of study are: anatomy and physiology, medical terminology, human growth and development, pharmacology, clinical laboratory procedures, radiology, biochemistry and clinical chemistry, clinical medicine and surgery, physical diagnosis, psychiatry, electrocardiography and patient evaluation.

Course Title: **Psychiatric Specialist**

Length: 12 weeks

Objective: To assist the nurse in providing psychiatric patient care: (1) Perform managerial, clerical and security duties as required on the psychiatric unit. (2) Identify, prepare and administer medications as required on a psychiatric unit; list and report side effects. (3) Interact with psychiatric patients; observe, assess, report and record their behavior and communication. (4) Assist in therapies used in the care and treatment of psychiatric patients. (5) Evaluate and fulfill the physical and psychological nursing needs of psychiatric patients.

Scope: This bi-service program, Army/Navy, provides six weeks of classroom instruction and six weeks of closely supervised clinical training to enlisted men and women who have completed a basic hospital corpsman course. Phase I, the formal didactic or the

classroom portion for both services, is provided at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Phase II, the clinical training for Army students, is provided at selected military and civilian San Antonio vicinity facilities; Navy students are provided this training at Naval Regional Medical Centers at Oakland, California, and Portsmouth, Virginia.

Course Title: Respiratory Specialist

Length: 32 weeks

Objective: To provide enlisted personnel with a knowledge of aerosol/humidity therapy, ventilation therapy, pulmonary function testing, infectious control, cardiopulmonary drug administration and critical patient care performed under the supervision of a Medical Corps officer.

Scope: This course of instruction consists of two phases: Phase I—consists of 15 weeks of academics given by both Academy and school staff instructors. This is the theory presentation area with some experience of practical training. Phase II—consists of 17 weeks of clinical experience under the direct supervision of a qualified instructor. This area gives the student the experience of caring for critically ill patients and the usage of respiratory care equipment in actual situations.

Course Title: Special Forces Aidman (Airborne)

Length: 19 weeks

Objective: To train medical aidmen in the specialized procedures and techniques necessary to assume their duties and responsibilities as required in providing direct patient care services in the field and at special forces units providing medical care services.

Scope: The training program includes studies of the anatomical and physiological functions of the human body, familiarization with pharmacology, basic combat psychiatry, and the fundamentals of preventive medicine. Instruction is provided in etiology, symptomatology, and general treatment of both routine and emergency medical and surgical conditions; familiarization with laboratory procedures including urinalysis, hematology, microbiology, and parasitology; and nursing procedures. Special forces aidmen are also instructed in the principles of veterinary preventive medicine and animal care.

Course Title: X-ray Specialist

Length: 19 weeks

Objective: To provide personnel with a working knowledge of radiography in order for them to perform in a clinical situation at a fixed or field medical treatment facility basic radiographic examinations which meet the standards of the American Medical Association.

Scope: The course is divided into two phases. Phase I is 13 weeks and provides intensive didactic and practical instruction in four major subject areas: anatomy and physiology, radiographic physics, basic radiographic positioning, and special procedures and techniques. Phase II is six weeks and is conducted at selected Army hospitals located in the Continental United States. The training program in Phase I includes studies of the appendicular and axial skeletal structures, biological effects of radiation, familiarization with internal anatomy, physiology, and applied physics relating to radiological practice. Instruction includes the elementary principles of X-ray machines, darkroom principles and techniques, radiographic positioning, and applied lab exercises. Also included are introductions to special procedures, utilizing contrast media, fluoroscopy, cine-fluoro, foreign body localization, electrical and X-ray radiation protection and body section radiography. A 29-hour field situation is conducted where students fully assemble, operate, and maintain the equipment. Following the didactic phase, six weeks of clinical practicum are given where personnel observe and assist in all duties of the X-ray clinic under the supervision of board certified radiologists and senior X-ray specialists. Personnel are rotated and assigned daily duties in all areas of the X-ray clinic.

US Navy Educational Programs

Course Title: Advanced Hospital Corpsman

Length: 40 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in advanced principles and techniques required to perform duties relating to a medical department, ashore, and asea, including patient care, first aid and emergency procedures, preventive medicine, industrial safety, and administrative duties, with emphasis on duty independent of a medical officer.

Scope: The training program includes medical history taking and physical examination techniques and procedures, advanced medical and surgical procedures, environmental sanitation and preventive medicine, pharmaceutical mathematics, clerical procedures, fiscal management, and supply management.

Course Title: Aerospace Medicine Technic

Length: 12 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills required to assist in special examinations and treatments for naval aviators and flight personnel. The maintenance and operation of special medical apparatus; medical records and files peculiar to aviation.

Scope: The course includes instruction in advanced anatomy and physiology in the aviation environment; medical aspects of acceleration; ejection seats; survival; psychological testing, night vision and aviation safety; ophthalmology and optics; and administration and military requirements.

Course Title: Cardiopulmonary Technic

Length: 52 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills necessary to assist in all phases of cardiac catheterizations, angiocardiology-arterial puncture studies, bronchography, and pulmonary function studies. Set up and maintain sterile field. Care of all instruments used.

Scope: The course includes instruction in detailed anatomy and physiology of the heart, lungs, and vascular system, electrocardiograph monitoring, pulmonary function, catheterization procedures, surgical technic, X-ray technic, purpose, methods and tabulation of tests, gas analyses, operation and maintenance of machines used.

Course Title: Clinical Nuclear Medicine Technic

Length: 52 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills required to operate and maintain radioactive isotope therapy apparatus. Assist medical officers in preparing and conducting radioactive isotope therapy and in organizing and administering radioactive isotope therapy clinic.

Course Title: Cytology Technic (Basic)

Length: 12 weeks

Scope: The course includes instruction in the biology of the female reproductive system, its influences on the appearance of exfoliated cells from the vaginal vault, abnormalities and disorders which affect vaginal cytology, and the techniques and methods of accessioning, filing, staining and preparing microscopic slides for examination. Works under the immediate supervision of a qualified cytotechnologist.

Course Title: Cytotechnologist

Length: 52 weeks

Scope: The course includes instruction in all aspects of cytopathology including cervical and vaginal, oral, urinary tract, respiratory, gastrointestinal, and other body fluids including the necessary techniques to obtain and prepare specimens for examination. Included is instruction in the anatomy, physiology and histology of the areas mentioned, transudates and exudates, as well as basic cytogenetic principles and techniques.

Course Title: Dermatology Technic

Length: 14 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the knowledge and skills required to prepare personnel to assist medical officers in all phases of care of patients and skin disorders.

Scope: The course includes instruction in bacteriology, serology, hematology, pathology and parasitology. General and special operating room procedures, recognition of the common dermatoses, carrying out of special dermatological treatment procedures, preparation of periodic reports and records and study of personal relations, staff and patient.

Course Title: **Electroencephalography Technic**
Length: 26 weeks
Objective: Assist medical officer in conducting electroencephalography tests.
Scope: Prepares patients for examinations, assists in operating electroencephalography equipment to examine patients for organic brain diseases, records tests results, maintains electroencephalography equipment.

Course Title: **Ocular Technic**
Length: 12 weeks
Objective: Assist medical and optometry officers in the treatment and care of patients with ocular disorders.
Scope: Prepares, procures, maintains and uses various equipments required for diagnosis and treatment; assists in and performs tests, dispensing of corrective vision appliances and managerial and clerical duties in the Ophthalmology and Optometry Clinics.

Course Title: **Otolaryngology Technic**
Length: 16 weeks
Objective: Assist medical officers in the treatment and care of patients with otolaryngological disorders.
Scope: Performs minor clinical surgical procedures and assists in major surgical procedures; administers and records the results of audiometry test; prepares, procures, maintains and uses diagnosis and treatment equipments; performs managerial and clerical duties in clinics.

Course Title: **Histologic Technician (Basic)**
Length: 4 weeks
Scope: The course includes instruction in routine accessioning techniques, records keeping, filing, tissue processing, preparation of stains, routine staining techniques, preparation, mounting and labeling of microscopic slides.

Course Title: **Laboratory Technic (Basic)**
Length: 14 weeks
Scope: The course includes instruction in basic biology, laboratory mathematics, measurements and safety; general bacteriology, basic hematological determinations, blood groups and their typing; serology, biochemistry, routine and microscopic urinalyses; purposes, preparation and forwarding of tissue specimens; and introduction to parasitology.

Course Title: Medical Laboratory Technic (Advanced)

Length: 52 weeks

Scope: The course includes instruction in clinical bacteriology, mycology, serology, hematology, parasitology, chemistry, toxicology, microscopy, blood donor processing and clinical blood banking. Strong emphasis is placed on quality control, records keeping, equipment maintenance and supply procedures, and the applications of automation and computerization in the clinical laboratory.

Course Title: Medical Photography Technic

Length: 30 weeks

Objective: Performs medical photography duties.

Scope: Operates and maintains various types of photographic, photomicrographic, photofluorographic, lantern, movie projection and darkroom apparatus and equipment; takes, processes, finishes and mounts medical photographs, applies photocopying lanternslide techniques and colorphotograph procedures.

Course Title: Medical Technologist

Length: 52 weeks

Scope: The course includes instruction in diagnostic microbiology, parasitology, mycology, serology, hematology, clinical microscopy, clinical chemistry, automated procedures, quality control, blood banking, histochemistry, and complete urinalysis. Successful completion of the course leads to certification of eligibility for the registry examination conducted by the Board of Registry of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Course Title: Nuclear Submarine Medicine Technic

Length: 30 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to provide or assist in the provision of primary medical care services aboard nuclear and conventional submarines.

Scope: The training program includes studies of health physics, radiobiology, and personal dosimetry. Instruction includes basic principles of dental diagnosis and treatment as well as medical diagnosis and treatment, psychology, minor surgical and first aid techniques, and related therapeutic procedures.

Course Title: Operating Room Technic

Length: 26 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills required to prepare and maintain operating room for surgery.

Scope: Selects, sterilizes, and lays out instruments and other supplies for surgical operations; passes instruments and otherwise assists in surgical operations; assists anesthetist in administering anesthetics, in giving artificial respiration, and in the use of resuscitators; makes minor repairs to, and otherwise maintains surgical equipment; prepares patients for surgical operations and gives nursing care to patients during and after surgery.

Course Title: Optician Technic

Length: 26 weeks

Objective: Adjusts, fits, and dispenses spectacles, determines facial and spectacle measurements, inspects and verifies completed work, and accomplishes all phases of fabrication of multifocal spectacles to prescription.

Scope: Prepares single vision and multifocal spectacles for issue, interprets prescription, marks, cuts, edges and inserts single vision and multifocal lenses into appropriate frames, surface grinds and polishes special single vision and all multifocal lenses from ophthalmic lens blanks, provides spectacle repair and replacement service; maintains and repairs optical laboratory equipment.

Course Title: Pharmacy Technic

Length: 23 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the knowledge and skills required to prepare personnel to assist medical and pharmacy officers in the compounding and dispensing of pharmaceutical preparations.

Scope: The course includes instruction of principles of pharmacy, operative and dispensing pharmacy, pharmaceutical mathematics, compounding, inorganic and organic chemistry, basic pharmacology and toxicology, pharmacy administration.

Course Title: Physician's Assistant

(The Physician's Assistant Course is conducted by the US Air Force and is a joint service educational program)

Length: 49 weeks Phase I—Didactic Training
52 weeks Phase II—Clinical Practicum Training

Objective: To provide proper education and experience to prepare graduates to assist physicians in examining, evaluating, diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries; performing histories, physical examination, designated diagnostic and therapeutic procedures; interpreting medical findings and referring patients to supervising physicians.

Scope: Major areas of study are: anatomy and physiology, medical terminology, human growth and development, pharmacology, clinical laboratory procedures, radiology, biochemistry and clinical chemistry, clinical medicine and surgery, physical diagnosis, psychiatry, electrocardiography, and patient evaluation.

Course Title: Preventive Medicine Technic

Length: 26 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills required to assist medical officers in epidemiological and sanitation work. Conduct field collection, sampling and analysis of data on epidemic and endemic diseases; laboratory identification of animal parasites, and methods of control. Sanitary inspections.

Scope: The course includes instruction in bacteriology, immunology, mathematics, statistics, epidemiology, parasitology, entomology, military sanitation, disease vector control technic and the duties and services of civilian and public health organizations.

Course Title: Radiologic Technic

Length: 52 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in the operation of medical X-ray therapy, and in examination by fluoroscope.

Scope: The training program includes mathematics as applicable to radiology, roentgenology, and radiographic technique: film, screen, and darkroom procedures; radiotherapy, radiation safety, radiation protection, photofluorography, and photodosimetry. Practical experience is provided.

Course Title: Transplantation Technic

Length: 34 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic skills and knowledge required to assist with the clinical transplantation of organs and tissues.

Scope: The course includes instruction in operating room technique, tissue banking, transplantation surgery, bone marrow transplantation and hemodialysis.

Course Title: Urologic Technic

Length: 26 weeks

Objective: To provide instruction in the basic knowledge and skills required to assist medical officers in examination and treatment of urological patients.

Scope: Operates and maintains urological equipment and appliances; performs urological X-ray procedures, prepares supplies, instruments, dressings and utensils for urological operations and treatments.

US Air Force Educational Programs

Course Title: Aeromedical Evacuation Technician

Length: 5 weeks 2 days

Objective: To train personnel to prepare for duties as members of medical flight crew and to provide and supervise in-flight primary medical care.

Scope: Course is designed to enable graduates to care for patients evacuated by air; to prepare aircraft for the receipt of patients; assist in enplaning/deplaning of patients; use of oxygen equipment, respirators, resuscitators, and other therapeutic aids; administrative and operational procedures of aeromedical evacuation; employment of survival/life support principles; procedures, equipment and techniques.

Course Title: Allergy/Immunology Specialist

Length: 3 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to assist in the care and treatment of allergy patients, to administer immunizations, and to perform subprofessional allergy/immunology activities.

Scope: Course is designed to teach fundamentals and provide practical experience in the techniques and procedures used in allergy/immunology, special and routine skin testing as ordered by physicians, hypsensitization treatments for the allergic patient, preparation of allergenic extracts, and supervision of Allergy/Immunology section activities.

Course Title: Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Specialist

Length: 32 weeks, 2 days

Objective: To train personnel to install, inspect, repair, calibrate, and modify biomedical equipment and support systems; and to teach the theory of operation underlying physiological principles; and safe clinical application of biomedical equipment.

Scope: Course is designed to teach students in the techniques of biomedical equipment maintenance. Students are taught how to install, inspect, maintain, and modify biomedical equipment used in fixed and mobile biomedical and dental treatment facilities within the Air Force.

Course Title: Cardiopulmonary Laboratory Specialist

Length: 28 weeks

Objective: Trains personnel in the performance of subprofessional cardiopulmonary laboratory duties, in assisting in the conduct of specialized tests/procedures, and in cardiopulmonary laboratory duties.

Scope: Training is composed of two separate phases. Phase I provides training to assist cardiologists and pulmonary physiologists in examining, evaluating, diagnosing and treating cardiopulmonary diseases and injuries by performing a broad spectrum of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures such as administering electrocardiograms, phonocardiograms, vectorcardiograms, stress tests, defibrillation techniques, pulmonary function studies, intermittent positive pressure breathing, blood gas analysis, cardiac catheterization and operation and maintenance of diagnostic equipment. Major areas of study are anatomy, physiology, medical terminology, care of cardiovascular disorders, care of pulmonary disorders, inhalation therapy, and related diagnostic processes and equipment. Phase II training is conducted in a hospital environment to provide assistance to cardiologists and pulmonary physiologists in examining, evaluating, diagnosing and treating cardiopulmonary diseases and injuries by performing a broad spectrum of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures such as administering electrocardiograms, phonocardiograms, vectorcardiograms, stress tests, defibrillation techniques, pulmonary functional studies, intermittent positive pressure breathing, blood gas analysis, cardiac catheterization and operation and maintenance of diagnostic equipment.

Course Title: Electroencephalographic Technician

Length: 8 weeks, 5 days

Objective: To train personnel to perform subprofessional duties in the care and treatment of neurological patients; and to assist physicians in the performance of neurological diagnostic procedures.

Scope: Course is designed to teach techniques and procedures involved in the use of electroencephalograph equipment to obtain brain wave recordings on how to recognize satisfactory readings. Course also teaches principles of patient management, EEG equipment calibration and set control alignment; selection of

appropriate recording techniques to localize disease areas by electrode lead placement; detection and correction of graph readings and equipment when wave forms on graph form are result of extraneous potentials and artifacts; laboratory management; and supervision of activities.

Course Title: **Environmental Health Specialist**

Length: 11 weeks

Objective: To train environmental health specialists to perform specialized environmental analyses and surveys, to develop epidemiological data, and to assist in bioengineering engineering evaluations.

Scope: This training provides airmen with the knowledge and skills required to perform entry level duties as an Environmental Health Specialist. Training includes basic mathematics, physics and chemistry, support procedures, effective communication, communicable disease control, installation quarantine, medical zoology, environmental surveillance, drinking water supply, domestic waste management, industrial waste management, solid waste management, swimming pools and recreational areas, environmental pollution, illumination, ventilation, thermal stress, atmospheric sampling, toxic materials, industrial radiological control, microwave hazards, radioactive waste disposal, disaster preparedness response (chemical radiological, biological, natural), medical missile hazards, hearing conservation and noise hazard control training which may lead to certification as a "Hearing Conservationist."

Course Title: **Medical Administrative Specialist**

Length: 6 weeks

Objective: To train airmen to perform basic medical administrative functions in medical units under US Air Force jurisdiction.

Scope: This course trains medical administrative specialists to perform duty in hospital administration to include typing, processing of forms, written correspondence, publications, records, and postal activities; in the support of professional services to include Registrar Services, Air Force Clinic, patient treatment unit administration (Ward Clerk), and aeromedical evacuation of patients; in medical resource management office activities to include the medical service account, civilian medical/dental care, and the staffing report.

Course Title: Medical Laboratory Specialist

Length: 53 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to test and analyze human and other substances by established scientific laboratory techniques to aid in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases or in support of medical research.

Scope: Training is composed of two separate phases. Phase I teaches the basic theory and skills, collection, preparation, and analysis of biological fluids and other substances by standard procedures used in medical laboratories to aid the physician in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease. Emphasis is on routine methodology employed in the fields of urinalysis, hematology, blood banking, serology, clinical chemistry, bacteriology, mycology, and parasitology. Phase II provides the fundamental techniques used in a medical laboratory. Students develop an understanding of routine laboratory procedures, and are trained to perform basic laboratory tests with minimum of supervision. In addition, they gain knowledge of medical subjects to the extent necessary for their effective performance of duty as medical laboratory specialists. Emphasis is on urinalysis, hematology, blood banking, serology, clinical chemistry, bacteriology, mycology, and parasitology.

Course Title: Medical Materiel Specialist

Length: 6 weeks

Objective: To train airmen to prepare and maintain manual or mechanized property accounting records, and to receive, identify, inspect, store, and issue medical/non-medical supplies and equipment used by supported health care activities.

Scope: The course includes procedures and methodology used in punched card and electronic data systems of item and financial accounting, requisitioning, document control, stock control, equipment management, and related procedures necessary to operate and function within the Air Force medical supply accounting system.

Course Title: Medical Materiel Supervisor

Length: 4 weeks

Objective: To provide supplementary training in Medical Materiel Systems procedures, emphasizing B-3500 computer technology.

Scope: Course provides training in organization and functions of Medical Materiel, records maintenance, procurement, issues, gains and losses, War Readiness Materiel Management, budgeting and reports. Course is based upon electronic data processing Systems of Inventory Control and includes processing and quality of machine input and output for management purposes.

Course Title: **Medical Records Management**

Length: 5 weeks 3 days

Objective: To train administrative specialists to assume supervisory responsibilities in medical records departments.

Scope: This course trains personnel assigned duty in Hospital Registrar's office or Major Air Command Surgeon's Office responsible for medical records and medical auditing management. Includes medical terminology; anatomy and physiology; classification of diseases and operations; completeness and consistency of medical records; legislative aspects of medical records; collection of statistical data and display of collected data for use by professional staff; retrieval of data for auditing of patient care and display of audit data for use by Audit Committee; and to function as a medical record personnel representative and Audit Committee Assistant. Course in 2 phases; 3 weeks 3 days medical records management; 2 weeks medical auditing.

Course Title: **Medical Service Specialist**

Length: 6 weeks

Objective: To train airmen to assist professional personnel in nursing care and treatment of patients in nursing units, clinics, and related Air Force medical activities.

Scope: This course provides airmen entering the USAF as a Medical Service Specialist with basic knowledge and minor skills required in anatomy and physiology, basic hospital procedures, emergency medical treatment, basic theory and skills in providing nursing care with emphasis on nursing technologies, interpersonal relationships, common skills and identification of human needs.

Course Title: Medical Service Technician

Length: 13 weeks

Objective: To train medical service specialists in high-level technical and supervisory medical skills connected with the immediate care and treatment of patients.

Scope: Students receive didactic training consisting of introduction to nursing service; legal aspects; ethics; security of medical information; hospital safety rules; personal, family and community health; nursing care planning; scientific principles of nursing; pharmacology; care of medical patients; pediatrics; care of surgical patients; maternal and child health; care of mental health patients; and nursing management techniques. This course constitutes Phase I of the Licensed Vocational Nurse Program.

Course Title: Mental Health Unit Specialist

Length: 11 weeks

Objective: To train airmen to perform subprofessional duties as Mental Health Unit Specialist, and to assist the professional staff in the treatment of mental health patients.

Scope: The course prepares airmen as assistants to professional personnel in the care and treatment of patients on mental health units. Students learn basic theory and skills in providing nursing care with emphasis on nursing technologies, interpersonal relationships, communication and identity of human needs; concepts of human behavior; aspects of atypical adjustment reactions; importance of behavior obsessions; and need for nursing intervention. Clinical experience follows didactics.

Course Title: Operating Room Specialist

Length: 8 weeks

Objective: Trains personnel in patient preparation for surgical treatment, and in assisting the operating room staff by performance of routine sterile and non-sterile operating room functions.

Scope: Course is designed to provide basic theory and skills of operating room technology. Emphasis is on performance as a surgical scrub or circulating specialist; preparation and sterilization of surgical supplies; and care of patient preoperatively, during surgery, and postoperatively.

Course Title: Ophthalmology Surgical Technician

Length: 5 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in the techniques of caring for patients in the ophthalmology clinic; in assisting the ophthalmologist in the operating room; and in ophthalmology surgical activities.

Scope: Course is designed to provide advanced supplemental training to prepare airman to assist in ocular evaluation and treatment of ophthalmic patients. Enables graduate to perform visual screening tests; neutralizing of ophthalmic lenses; tangent visual fields; Goldmann perimetry; fundus photography, and spectacle fitting, adjusting and repair. Prepares graduate to assist ophthalmologist in major and minor eye surgery utilizing procedures such as surgical instrumentation; aseptic and sterilization techniques; preparation of surgical packs and ocular dressings; administration of eye medications, anesthetics, and antibiotics; application of ocular dressings; obtaining eye culture and general preparation for surgery of preoperative ophthalmic patients.

Course Title: Optometry Specialist

Length: 9 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in testing and fitting of patients for optometric devices, verification of prescriptions, preparation and dispensing of prescription orders, and in performing related technical optometry activities.

Scope: Course is designed to provide techniques of basic ocular anatomy and physiology, basic optics, use and maintenance of optometric testing equipment, visual therapy, medical ethics, medical technology and techniques, asepsis, ocular first aid and emergency treatment. The course prepares the student to perform visual screening tests designed to discriminate between those who need professional attention and those who do not require this attention; assist in the examination and treatment of patients; assist in the preparation and fitting of spectacles; assist in the fitting of contact lenses; assist in visual training; perform prescription order duties; and to perform related administrative duties.

Course Title: **Orthotic Specialist**

Length: 50 weeks

Objective: To train Orthotic Specialists in the techniques of construction, assembling, repair, and adjustments of orthopaedic orthoses under direction of medical officer.

Scope: This program is conducted in three phases: Phase I: academic subjects—general anatomy, anatomy of foot, ankle and leg, hip and thigh, spine and trunk, upper extremities; kinesiology, osteology, myology, neurology, arthology, normal human locomotion; motor disability; and orthotic fabrication of lower extremity, spinal and upper extremity; and orthotic shoe corrections. Phase II: machinery as applied to orthotic orthoses, location of machinery, equipment and supplies and operation of all major equipment; measuring techniques consisting of tracing and layouts, landmarks, materials, tools and all types of casting used in molded orthoses. Phases III: orthotic metal and plastic fabrication and practical application—spinal orthoses, upper and lower extremity orthoses, leather techniques, shoe modification and arch supports; professional and patient relationship.

Course Title: **Otorhinolaryngology Surgical Specialist**

Length: 19 weeks

Objective: To train personnel to perform specialized duties in Otorhinolaryngology Clinic; to manage equipment and supplies; assist physician in operating room; perform diagnostic learning, and vestibular evaluations; and to manage otorhinolaryngology clinic activities.

Scope: Course is designed to prepare selected airmen with the theory, technical training, and experience to function as a clinical and surgical assistant to an otolaryngologist; to do audio vestibular evaluations; to fit and maintain hearing aids; maintain and care for specialized otolaryngologic instruments and equipment; to diagnose and treat common, simple ear, nose and throat disorders; and give pre- and postoperative patient care. The student is provided with the basic principles of clinic administration and management required for functioning within the specialty. Course provides an 8-week rotation in the operating room emphasizing the process common to this specialty and an 8-week rotation in the audio vestibular laboratory.

Course Title: **Physical Therapy Technician**

Length: 4 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in the administration of physical therapy patient care and the performance of administrative functions and supervision of physical therapy activities.

Scope: Course is designed to provide supplemental career training for physical therapy personnel. Includes in-depth study of osteology, arthology, myology, neuroanatomy, physiology, mental attitudes of diseased and injured, physiological effects of physical therapy modalities and procedures, and principles of physical therapy care.

Course Title: **Physician Assistant**

Length: 49 weeks, Phase I—Didactic Training

52 weeks, Phase II—Clinical Practicum Training

Objective: To provide proper education and experience to prepare graduates to assist physicians in examining, evaluating, diagnosing and treating diseases and injuries; performing histories, physical examinations, designating diagnostic and therapeutic procedures; interpreting medical findings, and referring patients to supervisory physicians.

Scope: Major areas of study include: anatomy and physiology, medical terminology, human growth and development, pharmacology, clinical laboratory procedures, radiology, biochemistry and clinical chemistry, clinical medicine and surgery, physical diagnosis, psychiatry, electrocardiography and patient evaluation.

Course Title: **Pharmacy Specialist**

Length: 12 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in the pharmaceutical procedures of requisitioning, stocking, compounding, and dispensing of medicinal preparations.

Scope: Course is designed to teach the basic technical phases of Pharmacy and the minimum essential knowledge and skills necessary for compounding and dispensing of drugs, economical operation of an Air Force Pharmacy, proper use of drugs, chemicals, and biological products of the Federal Catalog of Medical Materiel.

Course Title: Physical Therapy Specialist

Length: 8 weeks, 2 days

Objective: To train personnel in the techniques of administering physical therapy patient care and in the performance of physical therapy clinic activities.

Scope: Course is designed to train student in theory and practical application of physical therapy procedures and modalities needed to assist physical therapist in administering physical therapy care. Training includes psychology of diseased and injured; physiology; anatomy; medical condition in physical therapy; administration, communications, and ethics; and physical therapy procedures and modalities.

Course Title: Aerospace Physiology Specialist

Length: 5 weeks

Objective: To train Aerospace Physiology Specialists in the operations and maintenance of physiological training devices; to give lectures and demonstrations for indoctrination of flying personnel in physical and physiological stresses encountered in flight; and to perform duties as required in associated aerospace physiology programs.

Scope: Course is designed to provide principles of aerospace physiology, instruction of flying personnel in application of these principles, use of personal equipment, operation and maintenance of low pressure chamber and auxiliary devices, recording of training flights; instruction in principles of night vision; use of night vision trainer, ejection seat trainer and swing landing trainer; and parasail training.

Course Title: Radiologic Specialist

Length: 52 weeks

Objective: To train personnel in the techniques of and operation of fixed and portable X-Ray equipment and to assist radiologist/physician during fluoroscopy and special radiologic procedures.

Scope: Training is composed of two separate phases. Phase I teaches the theory of basic electricity, radiographic technique, radiographic film and chemical processing, radiographically oriented anatomy and physiology; theory of, and practice in operation of fixed and mobile radiologic equipment; routine and special radiographic positioning; theory of, and practice in accomplishment of special radiographic procedures and techniques. Phase II provides practical clinical

training and experience in nursing orthopedic; surgical; department administration; film processing and exposure techniques; bedside and surgical radiographic procedures; night emergency call; radiation therapy (not available in all hospitals); and proficiency training in radiologic technology and radiation protection.

Course Title: **Veterinary Specialist**

Length: 11 weeks, 3 days

Objective: To train veterinary specialists to perform routine non-medical subsistence inspections and routine preliminary medical inspections of foods, food establishments, and food service activities, and to assist with veterinary animal activities and veterinary administration.

Scope: This course provides training to airmen who will be assigned to veterinary service functions in food inspection and laboratory procedures involved, sub-professional duties concerning veterinary sciences, administrative forms and procedures, sanitary surveillance of food processing and storing establishments and food service facilities, control and epidemiology of zoonotic diseases and veterinary aspects of disaster medicine.